

# The Camden Daily Journal.

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BY D. D. HOCOTT.

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## "Disgraceful Mismanagement on the Mississippi."

Under this caption the New York Herald says:

Our private advices from the Lower Mississippi represent affairs there to be in a most unsatisfactory state. We may consider the whole Western bank of the river as gone—lapsed into rebel hands once more—lost to us by the inconceivable mismanagement of the administration. New Orleans is all that is left to us, and the reason is apparent enough. We have lost all that country just as an army is cut to pieces when, having won a battle, it loses all organization, and gives itself up to a wild riot of plunder, while its enemy rallies and returns to the fight. No sooner was this Mississippi country in our possession than it was fairly deluged with plunderers under the designation of treasury agents, navy agents, army agents, and all other sorts of agents. Hordes of these men were everywhere, and they had no thought but to make money. Bribery was as common as the air, and a universal demoralization ruled and ruined us. Great disasters will yet come to us from this very quarter, if the President does not change his policy in relation to it. But to change his policy he must change his cabinet.

## The New Secretary of the Treasury.

From what we have been able to gather hastily of the antecedents of the successor of Mr. Memminger, we cannot but acknowledge that the President has displayed admirable judgment in this selection. George A. Trenholm, Esq., who was sworn in yesterday morning, as Secretary of the Treasury—and who, in an hour afterwards, we are informed by an eye-witness, as much at home as if he had been in office since the commencement of the Government—is a member of the well known mercantile firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., who, in addition to their extensive House at Charleston, South Carolina, have another at Liverpool. He is represented by shrewd financial gentlemen as one of the first financiers in the country, and the stupendous profits of his concern since the commencement of the war fully confirms their high estimate of his abilities. He is, we believe, about forty years of age, and a native of South Carolina. We are glad that we have, as an experiment, at the head of our Treasury at a time when our finances need a radical reform, a man who has never dabbled in politics—but who owes his elevation to his present lofty sta-

tion, to the development of ability not as a stump orator, or lawyer, but as a clear-headed, shrewd and successful master of finance. The new Secretary assumes the robes of office with our best wishes for his success.—*Richmond Whig.*

## A New Banking Scheme.

We hear it hinted in financial circles that one of the bon ton faro bankers of Richmond, now retired on two millions or more, has a financial plan in his head which he proposes to put in operation for the relief of the Confederate States Treasury. He proposes nothing more nor less than to establish an immense faro bank in the Treasury building, the government being the owner and he the dealer at the bank, with a bond binding him to run the machine solely for the benefit of the Government, he being detailed for that purpose. This far-sighted "dealer" promises to recall in six months all the outstanding Treasury notes of the old and new issue, and furnish enough notes to pay off the army and department clerks, and keep the wheels of the Government moving in the old ruts. Turn on the water and let the machine rip. It may work as well as many of the schemes proposed, put in operation, found to be impracticable, and thrown aside.—*Examiner.*

## BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A YANKEE SOLDIER.

—One of the Yankee soldiers came to his death a short time since, through punishment inflicted by a superior officer while the former was under the influence of intoxication. The facts are these: The man was found stupefied by liquor, and in that state dragged to a ladder, tied to one of the rounds, and there kept exposed to a broiling sun, without a particle of food for a length of time. On Sunday, May 22d, he was ordered to be cut down, when he died in a few minutes after. Such barbarity would hardly be expected in the most heathenish countries, but among a people boasting of superior refinement and civilization it is without excuse. We know that in the army very rigid discipline is necessary to enforce order, there are times even when severity must be used, otherwise insubordination would take place and the men become demoralized. But cruelty is quite another thing. We do not see why it is necessary, as in the case alluded to, to take a poor drunkard, tie him up before his comrades, starve him and place him under a burning sun until he is literally broiled alive. We may expect next to hear of carnivorous feasts among officers—if you cook a man, why not eat him—or at least of taking skull bones to make drinking cups, which last has, as we have been told, been practiced in this civilized land.—*Washington Union.*

**MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.**—For general information we publish the following supplemental Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature of Georgia:

*An Act, to exempt certain persons from service in the Militia of the State of Georgia.*

Section I. *Be it enacted,* That the following named persons, in addition to those already declared exempt, shall be exempted from militia duty under the Act of the General Assembly, approved 14th December, 1863: All State Tax Receivers, one editor of each Newspaper, published on the 14th of December, 1863, and as many persons employed in printing and publishing the same, as the editor may on oath declare to be absolutely essential to its publication; and all ministers of religion, duly authorized to preach according to the rules of their sect, in the regular discharge of ministerial duties.

Sec. II. All conflicting laws are hereby repealed.

Assented to March 19, 1864.

## CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26.

No news by Telegraph this morning.

A recent discussion in the French Chamber of Deputies disclosed the singular fact that while the grant of public money made to the churches was 1,400,000 francs, the grant made to the theatres amounted to 1,520,000 francs.

The Japanese Ambassadors were to leave Paris on the 21st of June, en route for Japan direct. They had signed a convention confirming former treaties, tendered apologies for the assassination of a French lieutenant in Japan, and guaranteed the payment of an indemnity.

We continue to hear of the scarcity of water in the enemy's lines, and of the villainous taste of the fluid which is now pumped up from the Appomattox. At this they would not be surprised, says the Petersburg Express, if they had counted, as we did yesterday, in the Appomattox the putrifying carcasses of seventy-one dead horses, to say nothing of numerous other compounds, which shall be nameless. The Yankees draw their supplies only four or five miles below where this mass of filth "miscellaneous" with the tepid water, and if some of them don't need a little brandy after drinking such stuff, they must have the stomach of an ostrich.

**SUPPOSED ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.**—We have been informed by several citizens in Camden that they witnessed an eclipse of the moon on Friday evening last, said eclipse supposed to have commenced near the hour of 9 p. m., and continuing in its eclipsed condition until eleven, at which hour it had not disappeared, but continued, as when first discovered, two hours before.

Miller tells us that the Moon should have rose at 8 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday last; hence the eclipse could not have occurred at any time during the month other than on the 19th, as it was full at that time; and on the 22d it was nearly in its first quarter, which would make it almost reduced to a half moon. An eclipse total could not have lasted for more than two hours.

If Miller and the astronomer be correct, our friends who fancied the eclipse, must be in error as to seeing two or more moons at the same time. It is a very common occurrence, and being only an optical illusion, is occasioned by the visual organs being too highly excited, as men sometimes fancy they see stars by sunshine.

## Arrivals at the Soldier's Rest

ON MONDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

S. West—2d S. C. Regiment, Company G—wounded—from Kershaw.

R. Moseley—7th S. C. Battalion, Company A—wounded—from Kershaw.

T. J. Stogner—22d Regiment—wounded—from Lancaster.

F. Lucas—17th Regiment—wounded—from Lancaster.

## THE GREAT BATTLE BEFORE ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, July 22.—The great struggle for Atlanta commenced to-day, immediately surrounding the city on the North side, in form of a semi circle, and opened with artillery, which continued until about 2 o'clock. Hardee and Wheeler were detached the night before by Gen. Hood, and by this time struck the enemy's left, making a flank movement, when Hood's old corps, under Cheatham, advanced from breastworks, and drove the enemy's lines over their breastworks more than a mile, capturing a large number of guns, flags and prisoners. The battle is not yet concluded—Hardee still pressing on Federal flank, having captured 16 guns and about 2,500 prisoners. The total number of guns on hand from 22 to 24; prisoners, nearly 4,000.

The Federal Gen. McPherson is reported killed, also several brigadiers. Gen. W. H. Walker and Col. Maury were killed; Gens. Gist, Giles A. Smith, Colquitt and Staples wounded; Col. Pressly, of the 19th South Carolina, shot, though not dangerously; Lieut. Jolly and C. Habersham, of Savannah killed.

There was much hand to hand fighting. The enemy is crippled both in morale and losses, while our troops are in splendid spirits, and expect to renew the battle every moment.

The Georgia militia, under Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, won golden opinions. They were as steady as veterans.

Wheeler's cavalry greatly distinguished themselves, carrying a line of formidable breastworks, and capturing the garrison, camp equipments and many prisoners.

## Points of Interest in Maryland and Virginia.

Martinsburg is the capital of Berkeley County, Va., on Tuscarora Creek and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 101 miles from Baltimore and 180 North from Richmond.

Hancock is a village in Washington County, Maryland, on the left bank of the Potomac River, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 124 miles West North-west from Baltimore.

Harper's Ferry is situated in Jefferson County, Va., at the confluence of the Shenandoah with the Potomac River, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, eighty miles from Baltimore, fifty three miles Northwest from Washington City, and 160 miles North from Richmond. Harper's Ferry is the Northern terminus of the railroad to Winchester.

Hagerstown is the capital of Washington County, Maryland, near the West bank of the Antietam Creek, nine miles from the Potomac River, twenty-six miles North-west from Frederick, and eighty-six miles West by North from Baltimore. It is the Southern terminus of the Franklin Railroad.

Point of Rocks, a village in Frederick County, Md., on the Potomac River and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, seventy miles from Baltimore. The river, railway, turnpike and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal here run side by side.

Monocacy River is formed by Rock, Marsh and Middle Creeks, which rise in Adams County, Penn., and unite in the Northern part of Frederick County, Md., and passing near Frederick, empties into the Potomac.

The Northern Central Railroad connects Baltimore with Harrisburg, Penn., by a line of rail eighty-five miles in length.

The point cut on this road by Gen. Early's forces on the 10th, was Cockeysville, a village in Baltimore County, Md., fifteen miles from Baltimore. The bridge which they are reported to have started to destroy, is the one over the Susquehanna, on the Wrightsville, York and Columbia Railroad, York, where this road forms a junction with the Northern Central, is forty-four miles from the point cut.

Laurel Factory is a village in Prince George's county, Md., on the South branch of the Patuxent, half a mile from the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, twenty-two miles South-west from Baltimore and sixteen from Washington.

Rockville is the capital of Montgomery County, Maryland, sixteen miles North-west of Washington City.

Frederick City, the capital of Frederick County, Md., is situated on Carroll's Creek, two miles from its entrance into the Monocacy River, forty-four miles North-west of Washington, and sixty miles West of Baltimore. The population is about 8,000. A branch railroad, three miles long, connects it with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near the Monocacy viaduct. It is a well built city, with wide regular streets, lined with houses of brick or stone. It contains numerous public buildings. Many of the churches are large and handsome.

Westmoreland is the county seat of Carroll County, Md., fifty-eight miles from Annapolis, and 25 miles North-west of Baltimore.

Monrovia, which is mentioned in some of our extracts, is a station on the railroad, fifty miles from Baltimore.

Annapolis Junction is only seventeen miles from Baltimore.

Gunpowder River is about half way between Baltimore and Havre de Grace, Maryland; is a wide stream near its mouth, where it is crossed by the trestle work of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad.

**PRAYER FOR MILITARY SUCCESS.**—Cotton Mather quotes an old observation, that "the name of Henry has been happy in Kings, Elizabeth in Queens, Edward in lawyers, William in physicians, Francis in scholars, John in divines and Robert in soldiers."

## In Exchange for Bacon, Corn or Fodder:

SUGAR BOILERS FROM 50 TO 100 GALLONS each. Apply to GEO. S. DOUGLAS, July 25.

## To Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, WHO IS ACCUSTOMED to all kinds of house work. For further information, apply to Mrs. G. V. Ancker, on Lytleton street. July 25.